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Vessels inspected at Yokohama during September and October, 1898.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 18, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the months of September and October, just past, I inspected the following-named vessels, all being free from infection with the exception of the steamship *Belgie* (sailed October 23), from which 1 case of smallpox was removed on her arrival from Kobe, the ship being disinfected at the Japanese quarantine station before her departure for America:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.
Sept. 5	British steamship <i>Macduff</i>	New York via ports.
Sept. 6	Japanese steamship <i>Tenkio Maru</i>	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 7	British steamship <i>Indravelli</i>	New York via ports.
Sept. 10	British steamship <i>Columbia</i>	Tacoma via Victoria.
Sept. 13	British steamship <i>Gaelic</i>	San Francisco via Honolulu.
Sept. 14	American transport <i>Indiana</i>	San Francisco.
Sept. 20	British steamship <i>Mooltan</i>	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 21	British sailing vessel <i>Glendoon</i>	Do.
Do.....	Japanese steamship <i>Yamaguchi Maru</i>	Seattle.
Do.....	German sailing vessel <i>Nereus</i>	Portland, Oreg.
Do.....	Hawaiian steamship <i>Aztec</i>	San Francisco via Honolulu.
Sept. 23	British steamship <i>Mogul</i>	Portland via Honolulu.
Sept. 24	German sailing vessel <i>Siam</i>	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. 29	British steamship <i>Tacoma</i>	Tacoma via Victoria.
Oct. 1	British steamship <i>Doric</i>	San Francisco via Honolulu.
Oct. 6	British sailing vessel <i>Heathfield</i>	Tacoma.
Do.....	British steamship <i>Indralemma</i>	New York via ports.
Do.....	British steamship <i>Victoria</i>	Tacoma via Victoria.
Oct. 7	French sailing vessel <i>Marguerite Elise</i>	Portland, Oreg.
Oct. 13	British steamship <i>Ningchow</i>	Do.
Oct. 15	British steamship <i>Ghazee</i>	New York via ports.
Oct. 18	American sailing vessel <i>John McDonald</i>	New York via Kobe.
Oct. 19	Japanese steamship <i>Riojun Maru</i>	Seattle via Victoria.
Oct. 23	British steamship <i>Belgie</i>	San Francisco via Honolulu.
Oct. 25	British steamship <i>John Sanderson</i>	New York via ports.
Oct. 26	British steamship <i>Shantung</i>	San Francisco.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Sanitary report from Juarez—Smallpox.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, December 9, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since receiving the Department's circular instructions in regard to weekly sanitary reports, dated October 31, 1898, I have called frequently upon Dr. R. Samaniego, president of the board of health of this city, and have urged him to furnish me with a weekly statement of the sanitary condition of the community. I have found it impossible to secure any information whatever. There is no other official source to which I can apply and no mortuary or other statements published by the city.

Since August last smallpox has been prevalent here, but it is impossible to learn from official sources how many cases and how many deaths have occurred. Dr. Samaniego has the concession for the bull fighting and gambling operated in this city during this season, and

these sports and games are patronized largely by Americans who come over the river from El Paso, Tex. This is probably the reason why it is impossible to get any smallpox information from the board of health.

During the past two months there has been no water in the Rio Grande River, and Mexicans residing in El Paso and Juarez visited constantly one side and the other. In El Paso 30 cases of smallpox have been reported since August, and it is quite probable as many, or more, have existed in Ciudad Juarez. It is estimated that about 5,000 Mexicans of the peon class reside in El Paso, Tex., along the river front. The total population of Juarez is 8,000 persons. The Mexicans of the lower classes in Juarez are in better condition and live in better houses than those located in El Paso. In the latter place the huts of the Mexicans are huddled together, and the common laws of sanitation are unknown.

El Paso authorities have discussed the question of a quarantine against Ciudad Juarez, while the Juarez officials claim that the smallpox originates in El Paso. The boards of health of the two communities have agreed upon a thorough investigation of the prevailing conditions and upon the isolation and quarantine of premises where the disease might be found.

There is no system of sewerage in Juarez, the natives do not even use cesspools. Sanitation as applied in cities and towns of the United States is unknown here; but in spite of this the general health of the community is excellent. The altitude and the dry pure air are an offset to a lack of drainage and the absence of cesspools. A community in this climate can be healthy in spite of itself.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. KENDRICK,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

VENEZUELA.

End of smallpox epidemic in Venezuela.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Maracaibo, November 28, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to notify the Department of State that I have received from the governor of the federal district of Caracas the official notice that the epidemic of smallpox in the Republic has been subdued, and that the ports of Venezuela are now open again and clean bills of health will be given.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. H. PLUMACHER,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.